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FOR CHILE — Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luís Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION

Signed at The Hague, January 23, 1912

[Translation.]

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire; the President of the United States of America; His Majesty the Emperor of China; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; the President of the Portuguese Republic; His

Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His Majesty the King of Siam.

Desirous of advancing a step further on the road opened by the International Commission of Shanghai of 1909;

Determined to bring about the gradual suppression of the abuse of opium, morphine, and cocaine, as also of the drugs prepared or derived from these substances, which give rise or might give rise to similar abuses;

Taking into consideration the necessity and the mutual advantage of an international agreement on this point;

Convinced that in this humanitarian endeavor they will meet with the unanimous adherence of all the states concerned;

Have decided to conclude a convention with this object, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia: his Excellency M. Felix von Müller, Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; M. Delbrück, Privy Councillor; Dr. Grünewald, Councillor of Legation; Dr. Kerp, Privy Councillor, a director in the German Health Department; Dr. Rössler, German Consul at Canton.

The President of the United States of America: Bishop Charles H. Brent; Mr. Hamilton Wright; Mr. H. J. Finger.

His Majesty the Emperor of China: his Excellency Liang Ch'eng, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

The President of the French Republic: M. Henri Brenier, Advisory Inspector of the Agricultural and Commercial Service of Indo-China; M. Pierre Guesde, Administrator of the Civil Service of Indo-China.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: The Right Honorable Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G. C. M. G., Member of the Privy Council; Sir William Stevenson Meyer, K. C. I. E., Chief Secretary of the Government of Madras; Mr. William Grenfell Max Muller, C. B., M. V. O., Councillor of Embassy; Sir William Job Collins, M. D., Deputy Lieutenant of the County of London.

His Majesty the King of Italy: his Excellency Count J. Sallier de la Tour, Duke of Calvello, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: his Excellency M. Aimaro Sato, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague;

Dr. Tomoe Takagi, Engineer to the Government-General of Formosa; Dr. Kotaro Nishizaki, Technical Expert attached to the Laboratory of the Hygienic Department.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands: M. J. T. Cremer, formerly Minister for the Colonies, President of the Netherlands Society of Commerce; M. C. Th. van Deventer, Member of the First Chamber of the States-General; M. A. A. de Jongh, formerly Inspector-General, head of the Opium Monopoly in the Dutch Indies; M. J. G. Scheurer, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General; M. W. G. van Wettum, Inspector of the Opium Monopoly in the Dutch Indies.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia: Mirza Mahmoud Khan, Secretary of the Persian Legation at The Hague.

The President of the Portuguese Republic: his Excellency M. Antonio Maria Bartholomeu Ferreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: his Excellency M. Alexander Savinsky, Master of Ceremonies, Councillor of State, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm.

His Majesty the King of Siam: his Excellency Phya Akharaj Varadhara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, The Hague, and Brussels; Mr. William J. Archer, C. M. G., Councillor of Legation;

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I. *Raw Opium*

Definition. By "raw opium" is understood:

The spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the *papaver somniferum*, which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport.

ARTICLE I

The contracting Powers shall enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium, unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence.

ARTICLE II

Due regard being had to the differences in their commercial conditions, the contracting Powers shall limit the number of towns, ports, or

other localities through which the export or import of raw opium shall be permitted.

ARTICLE III

The contracting Powers shall take measures —

(a) To prevent the export of raw opium to countries which shall have prohibited its entry, and

(b) To control the export of raw opium to countries which restrict its import, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.

ARTICLE IV

The contracting Powers shall make regulations requiring that every package containing raw opium intended for export shall be marked in such a way as to indicate its contents, provided that the consignment exceeds 5 kilog.

ARTICLE V

The contracting Powers shall not allow the import and export of raw opium except by duly authorized persons.

CHAPTER II. *Prepared Opium*

Definition. By “prepared opium” is understood:

The product of raw opium, obtained by a series of special operations, especially by dissolving, boiling, roasting, and fermentation, designed to transform it into an extract suitable for consumption.

Prepared opium includes dross and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked.

ARTICLE VI

The contracting Powers shall take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in, and use of prepared opium, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.

ARTICLE VII

The contracting Powers shall prohibit the import and export of prepared opium; those Powers, however, which are not yet ready to prohibit immediately the export of prepared opium shall prohibit it as soon as possible.

ARTICLE VIII

The contracting Powers which are not yet ready to prohibit immediately the export of prepared opium —

(a) Shall restrict the number of towns, ports or other localities through which prepared opium may be exported;

(b) Shall prohibit the export of prepared opium to countries which now forbid, or which may hereafter forbid, the import thereof;

(c) Shall, in the meanwhile, prohibit the consignment of prepared opium to a country which desires to restrict its entry, unless the exporter complies with the regulations of the importing country;

(d) Shall take measures to ensure that every package exported, containing prepared opium, bears a special mark indicating the nature of its contents;

(e) Shall not permit the export of prepared opium except by specially authorized persons.

CHAPTER III. *Medicinal Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, etc.*

Definitions. By “medicinal opium” is understood:

Raw opium which has been heated to 60° centigrade and contains not less than 10 per cent of morphine, whether or not it be powdered or granulated or mixed with indifferent materials.

By “morphine” is understood:

The principal alkaloid of opium, having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.

By “cocaine” is understood:

The principal alkaloid of the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, having the formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$.

By “heroine” is understood:

Diacetyl-morphine, having the formula $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$.

ARTICLE IX

The contracting Powers shall enact pharmacy laws or regulations to confine to medical and legitimate purposes the manufacture, sale, and use of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence. They shall co-operate with one another to prevent the use of these drugs for any other purpose.

ARTICLE X

The contracting Powers shall use their best endeavors to control, or to cause to be controlled, all persons manufacturing, importing, selling, distributing, and exporting morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, as well as the buildings in which these persons carry on such industry or trade.

With this object, the contracting Powers shall use their best endeavors to adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence:

(a) To confine the manufacture of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts to those establishments and premises alone which have been licensed for the purpose, or to obtain information respecting the establishments and premises in which these drugs are manufactured and to keep a register of them;

(b) To require that all persons engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, or export of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts shall be furnished with a license or permit to engage in these operations, or shall make to the competent authorities an official declaration that they are so engaged;

(c) To require that such persons shall enter in their books the quantities manufactured, imports, sales and all other distribution, and exports of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts. This rule shall not necessarily apply to medical prescriptions and to sales by duly authorized chemists.

ARTICLE XI

The contracting Powers shall take measures to prohibit, as regards their internal trade, the delivery of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts to any unauthorized persons, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.

ARTICLE XII

Due regard being had to the differences in their conditions, the contracting Powers shall use their best endeavors to restrict to authorized persons the import of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts.

ARTICLE XIII

The contracting Powers shall use their best endeavors to adopt, or cause to be adopted, measures to ensure that morphine, cocaine, and

their respective salts shall not be exported from their countries, possessions, colonies, and leased territories to the countries, possessions, colonies, and leased territories of the other contracting Powers, except when consigned to persons furnished with the licenses or permits provided for by the laws or regulations of the importing country.

With this object each government may communicate from time to time to the governments of the exporting countries lists of the persons to whom licenses or permits for the import of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts have been granted.

ARTICLE XIV

The contracting Powers shall apply the laws and regulations respecting the manufacture, import, sale, or export of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts —

- (a) To medicinal opium;
- (b) To all preparations (officinal and non-officinal, including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine, or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine;
- (c) To heroine, its salts and preparations containing more than 0.1 per cent of heroine;
- (d) To all new derivatives of morphine, of cocaine, or of their respective salts, and to every other alkaloid of opium, which may be shown by scientific research, generally recognized, to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill-effects.

CHAPTER IV

ARTICLE XV

The contracting Powers having treaties with China (Treaty Powers), shall, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, take the necessary measures to prevent the smuggling into Chinese territory, as well as into their Far-Eastern colonies and into the leased territories which they occupy in China, of raw and prepared opium, morphine, cocaine and their respective salts, as also of the substances referred to in Article 14 of the present convention. The Chinese Government shall, on their part, take similar measures for the suppression of the smuggling of opium and of the other substances above referred to from China to the foreign colonies and leased territories.

ARTICLE XVI

The Chinese Government shall promulgate pharmacy laws for their subjects, regulating the sale and distribution of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, and of the substances referred to in Article 14 of the present convention, and shall communicate these laws to the governments having treaties with China, through their diplomatic representatives at Peking. The contracting Powers having treaties with China shall examine these laws and, if they find them acceptable, shall take the necessary measures to apply them to their nationals residing in China.

ARTICLE XVII

The contracting Powers having treaties with China shall undertake to adopt the necessary measures to restrict and control the habit of smoking opium in their leased territories, settlements, and concessions in China, to suppress, *pari passu* with the Chinese Government, the opium dens or similar establishments which may still exist there, and to prohibit the use of opium in places of entertainment and brothels.

ARTICLE XVIII

The contracting Powers having treaties with China shall take effective measures for the gradual reduction, *pari passu* with the effective measures which the Chinese Government shall take with the same object, of the number of shops in which raw and prepared opium is sold, which may still exist in their leased territories, settlements, and concessions in China. They shall adopt effective measures for the restriction and control of the retail trade in opium in the leased territories, settlements, and concessions, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.

ARTICLE XIX

The contracting Powers having post offices in China shall adopt effective measures to prohibit the illegal import into China in the form of postal packages, as well as the illegal transmission through these offices from one place in China to another, of opium (raw or prepared), morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, and of the other substances referred to in Article 14 of the present convention.

CHAPTER V

ARTICLE XX

The contracting Powers shall examine the possibility of enacting laws or regulations making it a penal offence to be in illegal possession of raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence.

ARTICLE XXI

The contracting Powers shall communicate to one another, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands —

(a) The texts of the existing laws and administrative regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present convention, or promulgated in virtue of the clauses thereof;

(b) Statistical information as regards the trade in raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, as well as in the other drugs or their salts or preparations referred to in the present convention.

These statistics shall be furnished with as many details and within a period as short as may be considered possible.

CHAPTER VI. *Final Provisions*

ARTICLE XXII

Any Power not represented at the conference shall be allowed to sign the present convention.

With this object the Government of the Netherlands will, immediately after the signature of the convention by the plenipotentiaries of the Powers which have taken part in the conference, invite all the Powers of Europe and America not represented at the conference, that is to say:

The Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Republic of Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, Spain, Greece, Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, Honduras, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, the United States of Venezuela,

To appoint a delegate, furnished with the necessary full powers, to sign the convention at The Hague.

These signatures shall be affixed to the convention by means of a "Protocol of signature by Powers not represented at the conference," to be added after the signatures of the Powers represented, the date of each signature being mentioned.

The Government of the Netherlands will, every month, notify the signatory Powers of each supplementary signature.

ARTICLE XXIII

After all the Powers, as well on their own behalf as on behalf of their possessions, colonies, protectorates, and leased territories, have signed the convention or the supplementary protocol above referred to, the Government of the Netherlands will invite all the Powers to ratify the convention with this protocol.

In the event of the signatures of all the Powers invited not having been obtained on the date of the 31st December, 1912, the Government of the Netherlands will immediately invite the Powers who have signed by that date to appoint delegates to examine at The Hague the possibility of depositing their ratifications notwithstanding.

The ratification shall take place within as short a period as possible and shall be deposited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at The Hague.

The Government of the Netherlands will every month notify the signatory Powers of the ratifications which they have received in the interval.

As soon as the ratifications of all the signatory Powers, as well on their own behalf as on behalf of their own colonies, possessions, protectorates, and leased territories, have been received by the Government of the Netherlands, the latter will notify all the Powers who have ratified the convention of the date on which it received the last instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE XXIV

The present convention shall come into force three months after the date mentioned in the notification by the Government of the Netherlands, referred to in the last paragraph of the preceding article.

With regard to the laws, regulations, or other measures contemplated by the present convention, it is agreed that the bills or drafts required for this purpose shall be prepared not later than six months after the

entry into force of the convention. As regards the laws, they shall also be submitted by their governments to the parliaments or legislative bodies within the same period of six months, or in any case at the first session following the expiration of this period.

The date on which these laws, regulations, or measures shall come into force shall form the subject of an agreement between the contracting Powers, at the instance of the Government of the Netherlands.

In the event of questions arising relative to the ratification of the present convention, or to the enforcement either of the convention or of the laws, regulations, or measures resulting therefrom, the Government of the Netherlands will, if these questions cannot be settled by other means, invite all the contracting Powers to appoint delegates to meet at The Hague in order to arrive at an immediate agreement on these questions.

ARTICLE XXV

If one of the contracting Powers should wish to denounce the present convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Government of the Netherlands, who will immediately communicate a certified copy of the notification to all the other Powers, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall take effect only as regards the Power which notified it, and one year after the notification thereof has reached the Government of the Netherlands.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures to the present convention.

Done at The Hague the 23rd January, 1912, in a single copy, which shall be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands, and of which certified copies will be transmitted through the diplomatic channel to all the Powers represented at the conference.

For Germany:

F. VON MÜLLER.
DELBRÜCK.
GRÜNENWALD.

For the United States of America:

CHARLES H. BRENT.
HAMILTON WRIGHT.
HENRY J. FINGER.

For China:

LIANG CH'ENG.

For France:

H. BRENIER.

With the reservation that a separate and special ratification or denunciation may subsequently be obtained for the French protectorates.

For Great Britain:

W. S. MEYER.

W. G. MAX MÜLLER.

WILLIAM JOB COLLINS.

With the reservation of the following declaration:

The articles of the present convention, if ratified by His Britannic Majesty's Government, shall apply to the Government of British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Wei-hai Wei in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; but His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve the right of signing or denouncing separately the said convention in the name of any dominion, colony, dependency, or protectorate of His Majesty other than those which have been specified.

For Italy:

G. DE LA TOUR CALVELLO.

For Japan:

AIMARO SATO.

TOMOE TAKAGI.

KOTARO NISHIZAKI.

For the Netherlands:

J. T. CREMER.

C. TH. VAN DEVENTER.

A. A. DE JONGH.

J. G. SCHEURER.

For Persia:

MIRZA MAHMOUD KHAN.

With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Persia having no treaty with China), and paragraph (a) of Article 3.

For Portugal:

ANTONIO MARIA BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA

For Russia:

A. SAVINSKY.

For Siam:

AKHARAJ VARADHARA.

WM. J. ARCHER.

With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Siam having no treaty with China.

Final Protocol of the International Opium Conference

The International Opium Conference proposed by the Government of the United States of America, and convoked by the Government of the Netherlands, assembled at The Hague, in the Hall of the Knights, on the 1st December, 1911.

The governments hereinafter enumerated took part in the conference, for which they had appointed the following delegates:

Germany: his Excellency M. Felix von Müller, Privy Councillor Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, First Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. Delbrück, Privy Councillor, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Grünenwald, Councillor of Legation, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Kerp, Privy Councillor, Director of the German Health Department, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Rössler, German Consul at Canton, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

The United States of America: Bishop Charles H. Brent, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Mr. Hamilton Wright, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Mr. H. J. Finger, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

China: his Excellency Liang Ch'eng, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, Delegate Plenipotentiary; T'ang Kwo-an, Assistant Secretary at the Wai-wu Pu, Delegate; Tehang Tsu-Sueng, chargé d'affaires, *ad interim* at The Hague, Delegate; Dr. Wu Lien-Teh, M. D. (Cambridge), Surgeon-Major, Director of the School of Medicine, Delegate; M. F. A. Carl, formerly Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Newchwang, Delegate; M. A. J. Commijs, Assistant Secretary in the Department of Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs, Delegate.

France: M. Henri Brenier, Advisory Inspector of the Agricultural and Commercial Service of Indo-China, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. Pierre Guesde, Administrator of the Civil Service of Indo-China, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Gaide, Surgeon-Major of the Colonial Troops, Technical Adviser.

Great Britain: The Right Honorable Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G. C. M. G., Member of the Privy Council, Delegate Plenipotentiary;

Sir William Stevenson Meyer, K. C. I. E., Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Mr. William Grenfell Max Müller, C. B., M. V. O., Councillor of Embassy, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Sir William Job Collins, M. D., Deputy Lieutenant of the County of London, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Italy: his Excellency Count J. Sallier de la Tour, Duke of Calvello, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Professor Rocco Santoliquido, Member of Parliament, Director-General of Public Health, Delegate.

Japan: his Excellency Mr. Aimaro Sato, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Tomoe Takagi, Engineer to the Government-General of Formosa, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Kotaro Nishizaki, Technical Expert, attached to the Laboratory of the Hygienic Department, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

The Netherlands: M. J. T. Cremer, formerly Minister for the Colonies, President of the Dutch Society of Commerce, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. C. Th. van Deventer, Member of the First Chamber of the States-General, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. A. A. de Jongh, formerly Inspector-General, Head of the Opium Monopoly in the Dutch Indies, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. J. G. Scheurer, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. W. G. van Wettum, Inspector of the Opium Monopoly in the Dutch Indies, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Persia: Mirza Mahmoud Khan, Secretary of the Persian Legation at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Portugal: his Excellency M. A. M. Bartholomeu Ferreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. Oscar George Potier, Consul-General of the First Class, Delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Delegate; M. A. Sanches de Miranda, Captain of Artillery, formerly Governor of Colonies Delegate of the Ministry of the Colonies, Delegate.

Russia: his Excellency M. Alexander Savinsky, Master of Ceremonies of His Majesty the Emperor, Councillor of State, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. Chapiroff, Honorary Physician at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor, Medical Inspector of the Frontier Guards, Delegate.

Siam: his Excellency Phya Akharaj Varadhara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, The Hague, and Brussels,

Delegate Plenipotentiary; Mr. William J. Archer, C. M. G., Councillor of Legation, Delegate Plenipotentiary;

At a series of meetings held from the 1st December, 1911, to the 23rd January, 1912, the conference drew up the annexed text of a convention.

The conference further expressed the following *vœux*:

1. The conference considers it desirable to direct the attention of the Universal Postal Union —

(1) To the urgency of regulating the transmission through the post of raw opium;

(2) To the urgency of regulating as far as possible the transmission through the post of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts and other substances referred to in article 14 of the convention;

(3) To the necessity of prohibiting the transmission of prepared opium through the post.

2. The conference considers it desirable to study the question of Indian hemp from the statistical and scientific point of view, with the object of regulating its abuses, should the necessity thereof be felt, by internal legislation or by an international agreement.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures to the present protocol.

Done at The Hague, the 23rd January, 1912, in a single copy, which shall be deposited and remain in the archives of the Netherlands Government, and certified copies of which shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel to all the Powers represented at the conference.

For Germany:

F. VON MÜLLER.
DELBRÜCK.
GRÜNENWALD.

For the United States of America:

CHARLES H. BRENT.
HAMILTON WRIGHT.
HENRY J. FINGER.

For China:

LIANG CH'ENG.

For France:

H. BRENIER.

For Great Britain:

W. S. MEYER.
W. G. MAX MÜLLER.
WILLIAM JOB COLLINS.

For Italy:

G. DE LA TOUR CALVELLO.

For Japan:

AIMARO SATO.
TOMOE TAKAGI.
KOTARO NISHIZAKI.

For the Netherlands:

J. T. CREMER.
C. TH. VAN DEVENTER.
A. A. DE JONGH.
J. G. SCHEURER.

For Persia:

MIRZA MAHMOUD KAHN.

For Portugal:

ANTONIO MARIA BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA

For Russia:

A. SAVINSKY.

For Siam:

WM. J. ARCHER.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC
OF MEXICO AND THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS ¹

*Signed in the City of Mexico, March 24, 1908; ratifications exchanged
September 30, 1910*

The Government of the Republic of Mexico and the Government of the Republic of Honduras, animated by the same desire to maintain the cordial relations existing between the two countries, and being equally desirous of strengthening, if possible, the ties of friendship and developing the commercial relations between their respective citizens, have resolved to conclude a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation on

¹ *Diario Oficial de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*, Vol. CX, No. 33, October 8, 1910.
Translated from the Spanish by Mr. Antonio M. Opisso, of Washington, D. C.